

UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work "**UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is a beneficial record of work done By **A. K. WASIUDDIN RAHMAN, MD. ASIF HOSSAIN and MD. IQUBAII HOSSAIN** under my guidance in partial fulfillment of the requirements for **Diploma In Information And Communication Technology.**

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DECLARATION

It is hereby declared that the project, "UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" has been done by us under the supervision of **Muhammad Shajjad Hossain Khan**, Course Instructor, BCC & Managing Director, Zend IT Solutions Ltd. We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for any other.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

University Management System (UMS) is a Computer or Web based System that facilitates managing the university functionalities of a public/private university or any other similar educational organizations.

University management system is a powerful, flexible, easy to use, designed and developed to deliver real conceivable benefits to the university.

University Management System has been designed for multidisciplinary organization, to cover a wide range of education related public administration and management processes. It is an integrated end-to-end Management System that provides relevant information across the organization to support effective decision making for user, student, faculty members, administration etc. in a seamless flow.

University Management System is a software product suite designed to improve the quality and management of University management in the areas of issuing, receiving and admission process, analysis and activity-based information.

University Management System enables us to develop our organization and improve its effectiveness and quality of work. Managing the key processes efficiently is critical to the success of the University management helps us to manage our processes.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1. To computerize all details regarding the student, faculty, class and department details, user details etc.
2. To maintain and update users information.
3. To obtain the department report.
4. To obtain the schedule report.
5. To observe attendance of students identified by ID Numbers.
6. To maintain the register and records of students and teachers.
7. To maintain the class schedule with necessary notice etc.

1.3 SCOPE

1. The Proposed software product is used in the University Management System (UMS).
2. The system will be used in any public or private universities & departments to get the information about the university students and teachers, and users and then storing those data for future usage.
3. Diagnosis information to attendance and class information is generally recorded on the document which contains teacher and student engagement.
4. By the help of the system we will be able to observe not only the students information, but also the faculty members of the university.

1.4 ABOUT THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

A reputed public or private university of Bangladesh will operate the University Management System for the effective and efficient use of records for the faculty members and students of the company.

1.5 ANALYSIS

1.5.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

System Analysis is detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system. Then the proposed system should be analyzed thoroughly in accordance with the needs.

Here, in the university there is no record of using computerized system for faculty and student activity management. Previously it was done with the help of pen and paper.

1.5.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

In our proposed system we have to design our UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM Through Following Criteria

- Shorten report generation time, it will not consume enough time to process.
- It will help the management to avoid mistakes and there will be accurate information.
- Give information easily and efficiently. It will reduce the hassles of the management to get the desired information.
- Data integrity is a must for the system. It gives the management an assurance that the information they see are solely trustworthy.
- Data security is the valuable key for the system. UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ensures that the data are kept safe from corruption and that access to it is perfectly controlled.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

University Management System can be used in windows XP, 7, 8 or 10. Also Compatible with Linux Based System and Apple IOS Compatible. It has the privilege to use from Mobile Devices as well. The system must meet the following requirements-

2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

1. 1.80 GHZ or higher processor.
2. 1 GB of RAM or more
3. 40 GB hard disk space or more.
4. Operating system – Windows 7,8,10 or Higher

2.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

1. Editor 2. Local Server

2.3.1 Editor: An editor is a type of computer program that edits plain text. Such programs are sometimes known as "EDITOR" software, like Microsoft Notepad. Text editors are provided with operating systems and software development packages, and can be used to change files such as configuration files, documentation files and programming language source code.

Some well-known editor

1. Visual Studio code
2. Notepad++

2.3.1.1 Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code is a source code editor developed by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS. It includes support for debugging, embedded Git control and Git hub, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, and code refactoring. It is highly customizable, allowing users to change the theme, key board shortcuts, preferences, and install extensions that add additional functionality. The source code is free and open source and released under the permissive MIT license. The compiled binaries are freeware and free for private or commercial use.

Visual Studio Code is based on Electron, a framework which is used to deploy Node.js applications for the desktop running on the Blink layout engine. Although it uses the Electron framework, the software does not use Atom and instead employs the same editor component (codenamed "Monaco") used in Azure DevOps (formerly called Visual Studio Online and Visual Studio Team Services).

2.3.1.2 Notepad++

Notepad++ is a text editor and source code editor for use with Microsoft Windows. It supports tabbed editing, which allows working with multiple open files in a single window. The project's name comes from the C increment operator.

NotePad++ is distributed as free software. At first the project was hosted on SourceForge.net, from where it has been downloaded over 28 million times, and twice won the SourceForge Community Choice Award for Best Developer Tool. The project was hosted on SourceForge from 2010 to 2015. Since 2015 NotePad++ has been hosted on GitHub. NotePad++ uses the Scintilla editor component.

2.3.2 Local Server:

A local server is one that provides a service by running an application which is on the same machine as the client application. The local server arrangement is common on a standalone machine that is not connected to any network.

Example: WAMP Server / XAMPP (Combination of PHP, Apache, MySQL.)

2.3.2.1 WAMP SERVER:

WAMP Server is a Windows web development environment. It is a bundle software combination of Apache, PHP and a MySQL database. Created by Romain Bourdon (www.wampserver.com). Alongside, PhpMyAdmin allows one to manage easily the databases. It also includes tools such as PhpMyAdmin (a MySQL database administration tool), XDebug (a PHP Debugging Tool), WebGrind (a PHP Profiling Tool).

2.3.2.2 XAMPP:

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. XAMPP stands for Cross Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MariaDB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server extremely easy as well.

2.4 Programming Language Requirements

2.4.1 HTML

HTML Stands for "Hyper-Text Markup Language". This is the language that Web pages are written in. Also known as hypertext documents. Web pages must conform to the rules of HTML in order to be displayed correctly in a Web browser. The HTML syntax is based on a list of tags that describe the page's format and what is displayed on the Web page.

2.4.2 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. CSS is designed primarily to

enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for table less web design).

2.4.3 JAVA SCRIPT

A scripting language developed by Netscape to enable Web authors to design interactive sites. Although it shares many of the features and structures of the full Java language, it was developed independently. Java script can interact with HTML source code, enabling Web authors to spice up their sites with dynamic content. Java Script is endorsed by a number of software companies and is an open source language that anyone can use without purchasing a license. It is supported by recent browsers from Netscape and Microsoft, though Internet Explorer supports only a subset, which Microsoft calls JSCRIPT.

2.4.4 PHP

PHP is Hypertext preprocessor, an open source, server-side, HTML embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, it now stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, a recursive backronym. PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page. PHP commands can be embedded directly into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.

2.4.5 MYSQL

MYSQL, pronounced either "My S-Q-L" or "My Sequel," is an open source relational database management system. It is based on the structure query language (SQL), which is used for adding, removing, and modifying information in the database. Standard SQL commands, such as ADD, DROP, INSERT, and UPDATE can be used with MySQL. MySQL can be used for a variety of applications, but is most commonly found on Web servers. A website that uses MySQL may include Web pages that access information from a database. These pages are often referred to as "dynamic," meaning the content of each page is generated from a database as the page loads. Websites that use dynamic Web pages are often referred to as database driven websites.

2.4.6 APACHE SERVER

Often referred to as simple APACHE, a public-domain open source Web server developed by a loosely-knit group of programmers. The first version of Apache, based on the NCSA http Web server, was developed in 1995. Core development of the Apache Web server is

performed by a group of about 20 volunteer programmers, called the APACHE GROUP. However, because the source code is freely available, anyone can adapt the server for specific needs, and there is a large public library of Apache add-ons. In many respects, development of Apache is similar to development of the Linux operating system. The original version of Apache was written for UNIX, but there are now versions that run under OS/2, Windows and other platforms.

2.5 DATA ACCESS FEATURES

Data access features allow one to create databases, front-end applications, and scalable server-side components for most database formats, including Microsoft SQL Server and other enterprise-level database.

2.6 ADVANTAGE OF RELATIONAL APPROACH

The relational system offers Benefits such as easy access to all data flexibility in data modeling. Reduces data storage and redundancy, independence of physical storage and logical data design and high-level data manipulation language SQL. As the technologies associated with RDBMS have grown rapidly in recent years, the appeals of relational database have become apparent to a much wider audience. The phenomenal growth of the relational technology has laid to more demand for RDBMS in environment rising from PCs to large, highly secure CPUs with users ranging from very casual to very sophisticated. Some of advantages of relational approach over other approaches to database management are as follows:

2.6.1 POWER

The relational approach is very powerful and flexible in access to information and interrelating information without any programming concepts.

2.6.2 ADAPTABILITY

The features that make the relational approach more capable of accommodating changes are the immunity of the application programs activities.

2.6.3 DATA INDEPENDENCE

The relational approach is the only one that offers the four Independences. Investment-protection features such as physical data independence, logical data independence, integrity independence and distribution independence.

2.6.4 PRODUCTIVITY

The ability to end user to make direct use of information of relational databases without assistance is undoubtedly the primary reason why RDBMS market has been expanded so rapidly.

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2.6.5 PERSON TO PERSON COMMUNICABILITY

With the relational approach an executive can readily communicate with colleagues about the information stored in the database actions.

2.6.6 DATABASE CONTROLLABILITY

The relational model was designed not only to provide much stronger machinery for maintaining the entity and referential integrity but also domain integrity, column integrity and defined integrity.

2.6.7 FLEXIBILITY AUTHORIZATION

The relational model, on the other hand, use view to definition to determine the portion of database to which access will be permitted. A user is permitted by the system to access one or more specified views only and to use certain specified relational operators only on each view.

2.6.8 OPTIMIZABILITY

The translation from source code to efficient target code is usually called optimization problem. Almost all the present DBMS have superior capabilities in this area.

2.6.9 EASE OF CONVERSION

All information in a database is perceived in the form of values. The language used in creating and manipulating relational database is a much higher level and will be much easier to convert to whatever approach replaces the relational model.

2.7 MODULES

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the modules.

2.7.1 ADMINISTRATOR MODULE

The module manages the information of all the members who practically exist for this organization. Each member is exclusively associated with a specific department and authorized designation. The module manages all the transitional relations that generically arise as and when the system has been executed upon the requirements. In this admin can able to change the password.

2.7.2 USERS INFORMATION MODULE

Users can find their needful information available here from website. In this module the user can have limited actions.

CHAPTER 3

WEBSITE DESIGN VIEW

3.1 Website Design View in Visual Studio Code

For designing a website, we have used Visual Studio Code software. Here first we created a website using HTML, CSS, JS step by step for designing.

UMS in Visual Studio Code



3.2 WAMP Server Database Table structure Design View

There are Twelve (12) tables in our database. They are:

1. admin_panel	11. Teacher_assign
2. attendance_entry	12. teacher_info
3. class_info	
4. contact	
5. course_reg	
6. ins_info	
7. semester_entry	
8. staff_info	
9. student_info	
10. subject_info	

3.2.1 UMS Database Table Design View

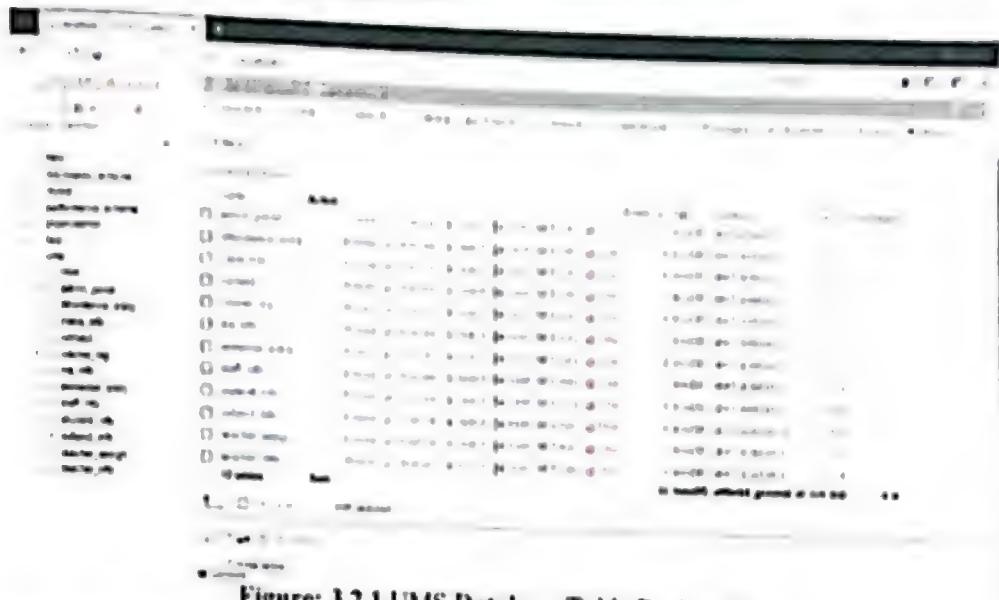
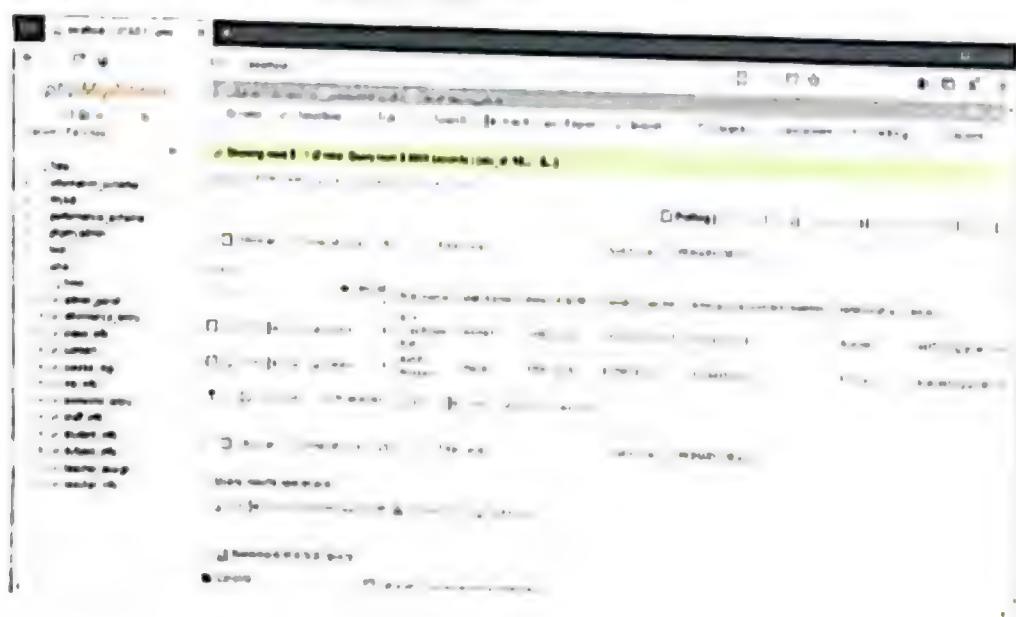


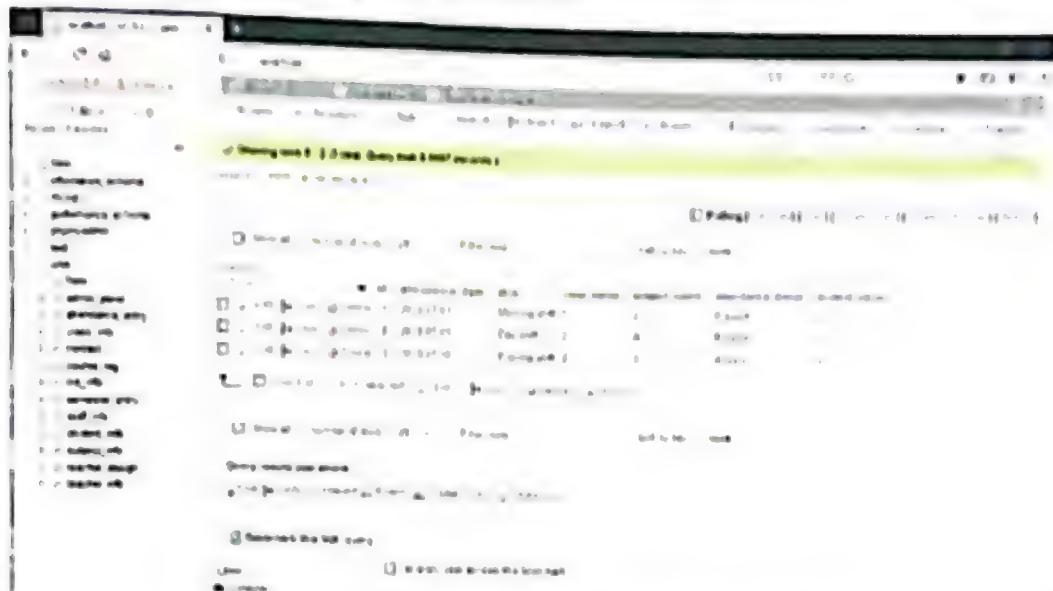
Figure: 3.2.1 UMS Database Table Design View

Individual figures of Database Table Design are given below:

3.2.2 "admin panel" Table structure View



3.2.3 "attendance_entry" Table structure View



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'attendance_entry' table selected. The table structure is as follows:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	Yes	Yes		
student_id	int(11)	Yes	Yes		
class_id	int(11)	Yes	Yes		
date	date	Yes	Yes		
status	enum('Present','Absent')	Yes	Yes	'Present'	

Figure: 3.2.3 attendance_entry Table structure View

3.2.4 class_info Table structure View

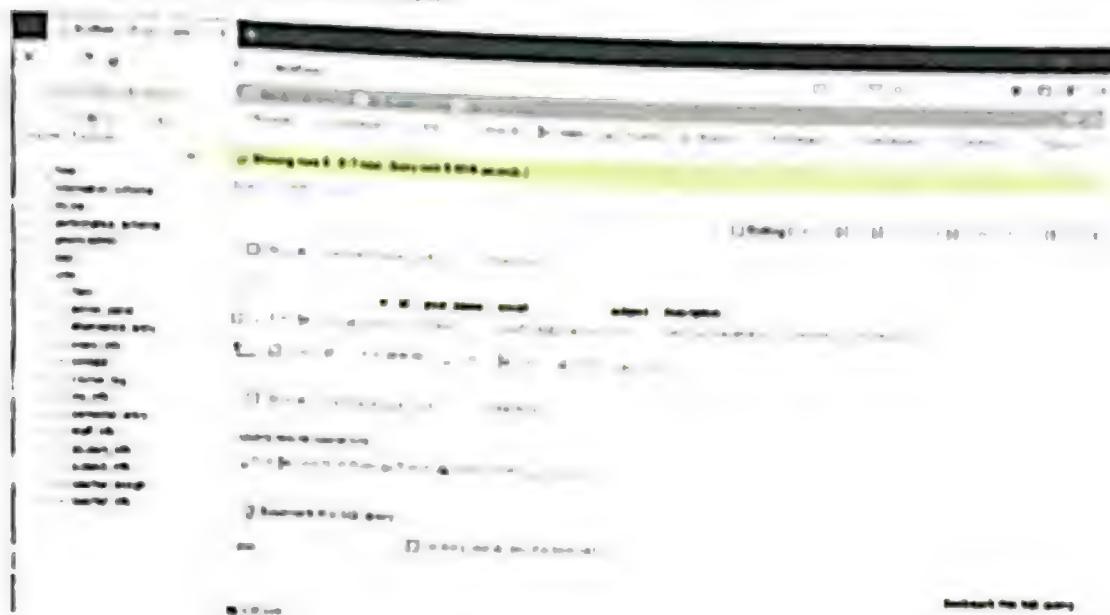


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'class_info' table selected. The table structure is as follows:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	Yes	Yes		
class_name	varchar(255)	Yes	Yes		
subject	enum('Maths','Science','Social')	Yes	Yes	'Maths'	
teacher	varchar(255)	Yes	Yes		
capacity	int(11)	Yes	Yes		

Figure: 3.2.4 class_info Table structure View

3.2.5 Contact Table structure View

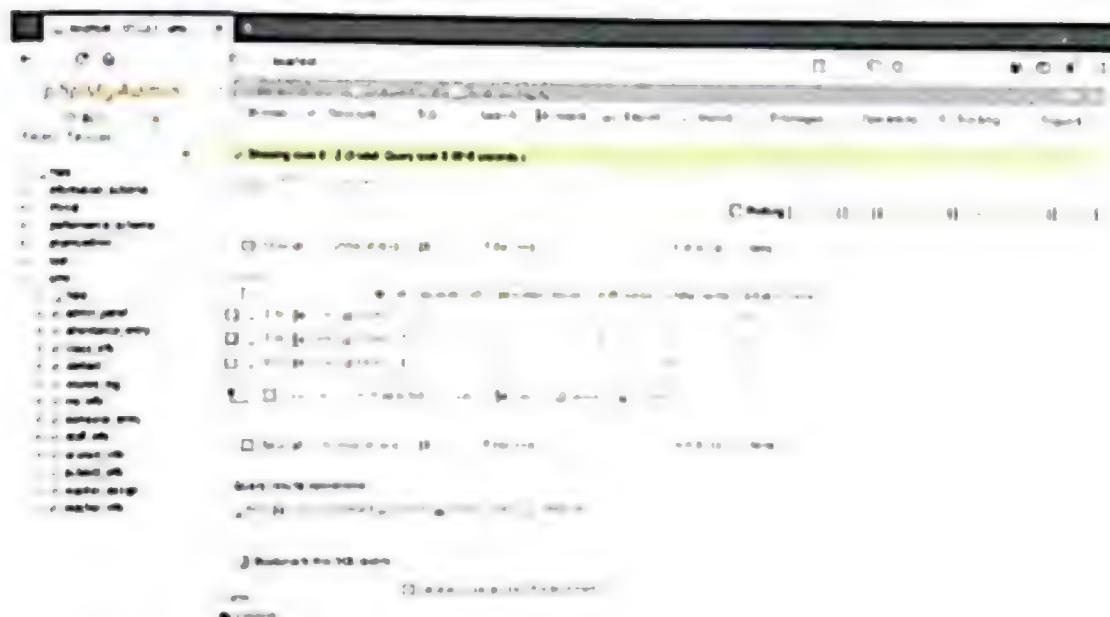


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Contact' table selected. The table structure is displayed in the main pane, showing columns: id, first_name, last_name, and phone. The 'first_name' column is highlighted with a yellow background. The table contains 1000 rows. The left sidebar shows the database schema with tables like 'Contact', 'course', 'course_reg', and 'student'. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Tools', 'Help', and 'About MySQL Workbench'.

id	first_name	last_name	phone
1	John	Doe	123-4567
2	Jane	Doe	123-4567
3	John	Doe	123-4567
4	Jane	Doe	123-4567
5	John	Doe	123-4567
6	Jane	Doe	123-4567
7	John	Doe	123-4567
8	Jane	Doe	123-4567
9	John	Doe	123-4567
10	Jane	Doe	123-4567
11	John	Doe	123-4567
12	Jane	Doe	123-4567
13	John	Doe	123-4567
14	Jane	Doe	123-4567
15	John	Doe	123-4567
16	Jane	Doe	123-4567
17	John	Doe	123-4567
18	Jane	Doe	123-4567
19	John	Doe	123-4567
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22	Jane	Doe	123-4567
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25	John	Doe	123-4567
26	Jane	Doe	123-4567
27	John	Doe	123-4567
28	Jane	Doe	123-4567
29	John	Doe	123-4567
30	Jane	Doe	123-4567
31	John	Doe	123-4567
32	Jane	Doe	123-4567
33	John	Doe	123-4567
34	Jane	Doe	123-4567
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98	Jane	Doe	123-4567
99	John	Doe	123-4567
100	Jane	Doe	123-4567

Figure: 3.2.5 Contact Table structure View

3.2.6 course_reg Table structure View



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'course_reg' table selected. The table structure is displayed in the main pane, showing columns: id, student_id, course_id, and grade. The 'student_id' column is highlighted with a yellow background. The table contains 1000 rows. The left sidebar shows the database schema with tables like 'Contact', 'course', 'course_reg', and 'student'. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Tools', 'Help', and 'About MySQL Workbench'.

id	student_id	course_id	grade
1	1	1	90
2	1	2	85
3	1	3	92
4	1	4	88
5	1	5	95
6	1	6	80
7	1	7	91
8	1	8	87
9	1	9	93
10	1	10	89
11	1	11	94
12	1	12	86
13	1	13	96
14	1	14	82
15	1	15	97
16	1	16	84
17	1	17	98
18	1	18	81
19	1	19	99
20	1	20	83
21	1	21	95
22	1	22	87
23	1	23	90
24	1	24	89
25	1	25	92
26	1	26	85
27	1	27	94
28	1	28	86
29	1	29	91
30	1	30	88
31	1	31	93
32	1	32	84
33	1	33	96
34	1	34	82
35	1	35	97
36	1	36	80
37	1	37	98
38	1	38	85
39	1	39	92
40	1	40	87
41	1	41	95
42	1	42	83
43	1	43	90
44	1	44	88
45	1	45	91
46	1	46	86
47	1	47	94
48	1	48	89
49	1	49	92
50	1	50	81
51	1	51	97
52	1	52	84
53	1	53	96
54	1	54	82
55	1	55	98
56	1	56	80
57	1	57	95
58	1	58	87
59	1	59	91
60	1	60	85
61	1	61	93
62	1	62	86
63	1	63	90
64	1	64	88
65	1	65	94
66	1	66	83
67	1	67	91
68	1	68	89
69	1	69	92
70	1	70	87
71	1	71	95
72	1	72	84
73	1	73	96
74	1	74	82
75	1	75	98
76	1	76	80
77	1	77	95
78	1	78	87
79	1	79	91
80	1	80	85
81	1	81	93
82	1	82	86
83	1	83	90
84	1	84	88
85	1	85	94
86	1	86	83
87	1	87	91
88	1	88	89
89	1	89	92
90	1	90	87
91	1	91	95
92	1	92	84
93	1	93	96
94	1	94	82
95	1	95	98
96	1	96	80
97	1	97	95
98	1	98	87
99	1	99	91
100	1	100	85

Figure: 3.2.6 course_reg Table structure View

3.2.7 `Inv_Info` Table Structure View

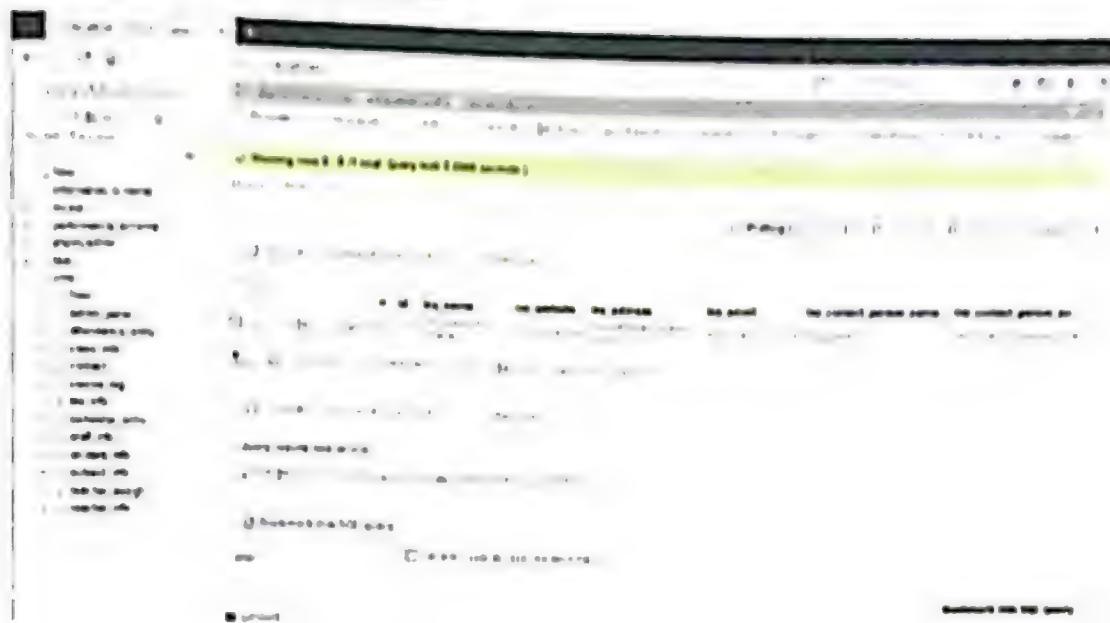


Figure: 3.2.7 ins_info Table Structure View

3.2.8 semester_entry Table Structure Design View

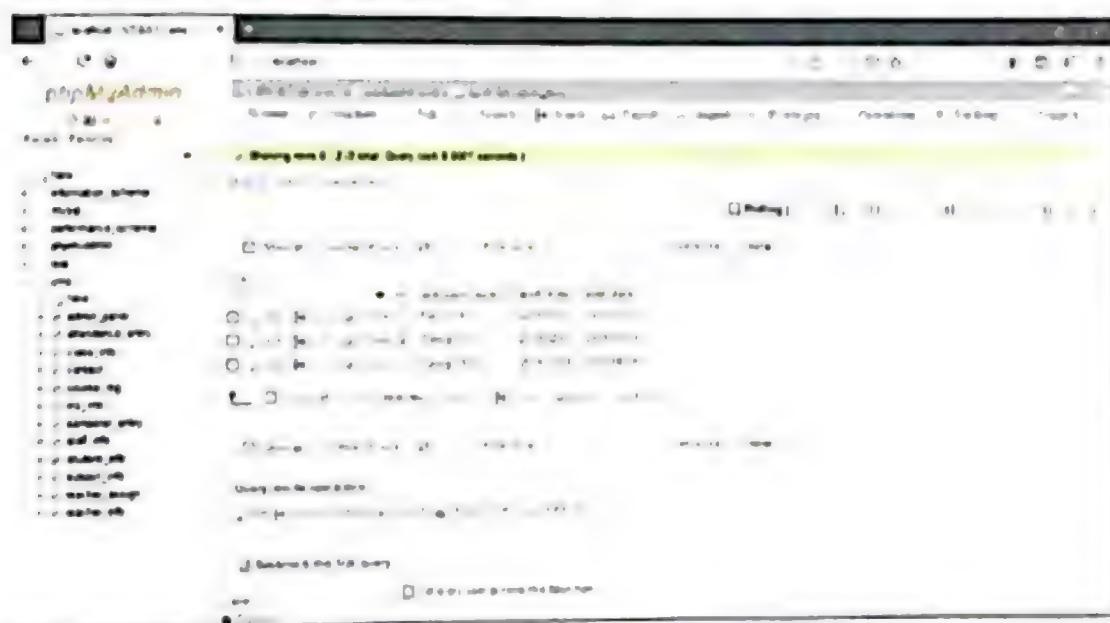
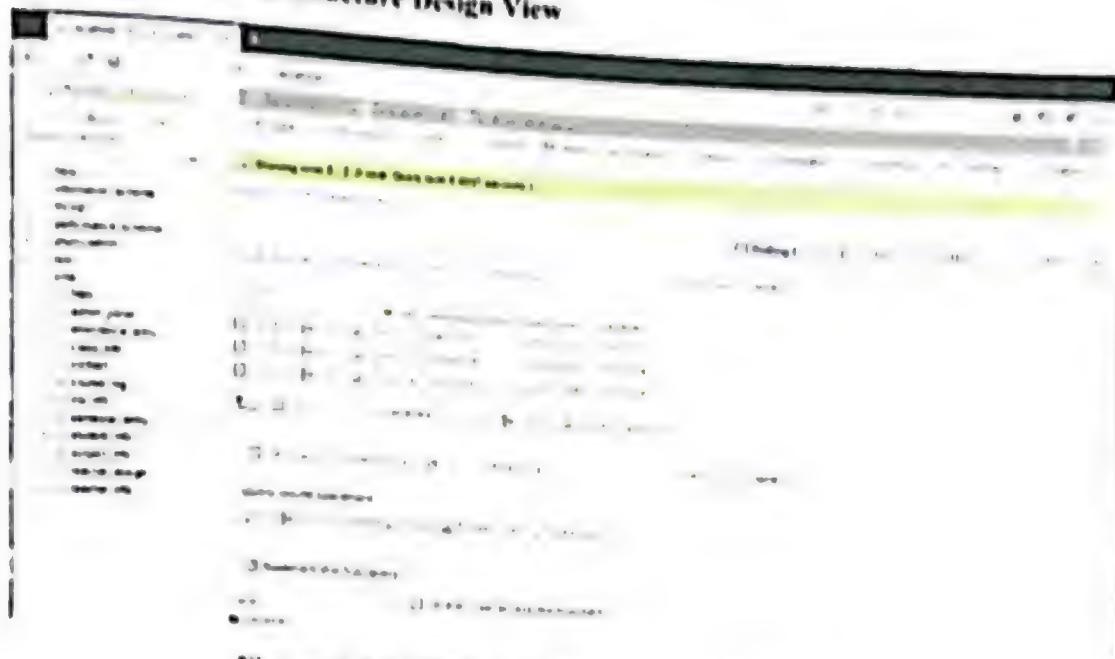


Figure: 3.2.8 semester_entry Table Structure Design View

3.2.8 staff_info Table Structure Design View

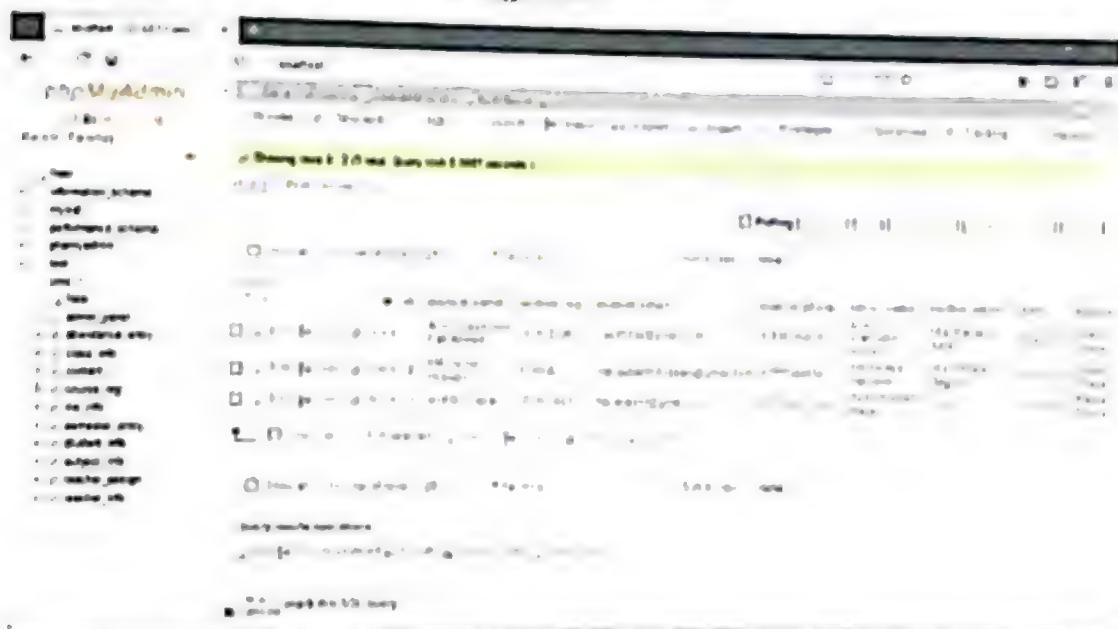


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'staff_info' table selected for design. The left sidebar lists databases: 'information_schema', 'mysql', 'performance_schema', 'sys', 'test', and 'testdb'. The main area displays the table structure with the following columns:

Column	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	Yes	No		
name	varchar	Yes	No		
password	varchar	Yes	No		
email	varchar	Yes	No		
phone	varchar	Yes	No		
dept_id	int	Yes	No		
is_manager	tinyint	Yes	No		
is_activated	tinyint	Yes	No		
is_deleted	tinyint	Yes	No		

Figure: 3.2.8 staff_info Table Structure Design View

3.2.9 student_info Table Structure Design View



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'student_info' table selected for design. The left sidebar lists databases: 'information_schema', 'mysql', 'performance_schema', 'sys', 'test', and 'testdb'. The main area displays the table structure with the following columns:

Column	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	Yes	No		
name	varchar	Yes	No		
password	varchar	Yes	No		
email	varchar	Yes	No		
phone	varchar	Yes	No		
dept_id	int	Yes	No		
is_activated	tinyint	Yes	No		
is_deleted	tinyint	Yes	No		

Figure: 3.2.9 student_info Table Structure Design View

3.2.10 subject_info Table Structure Design View

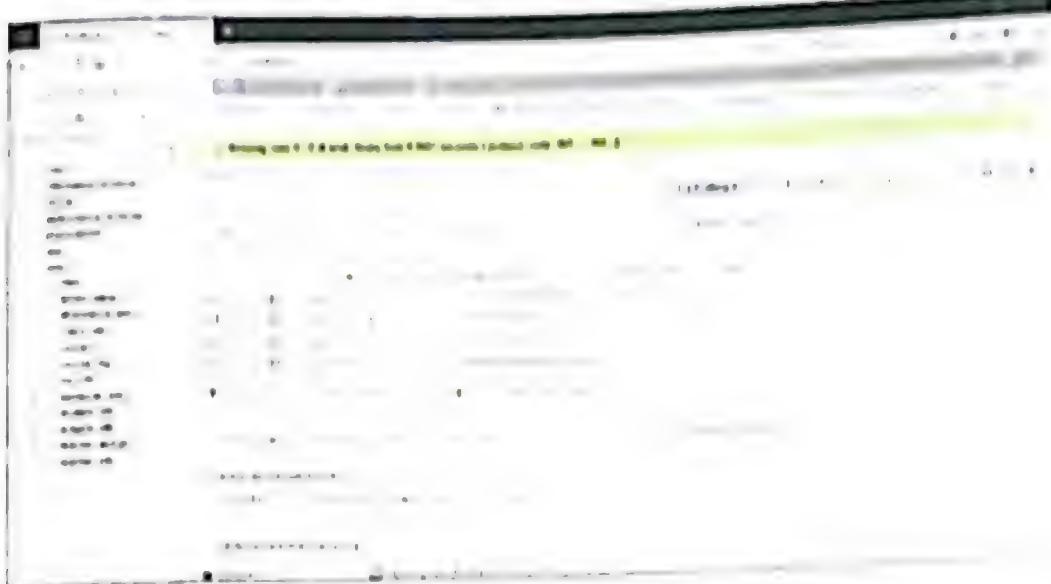


Figure: 3.2.10 subject_info Table Structure Design View

3.2.11 teacher_assign Table structure Design View

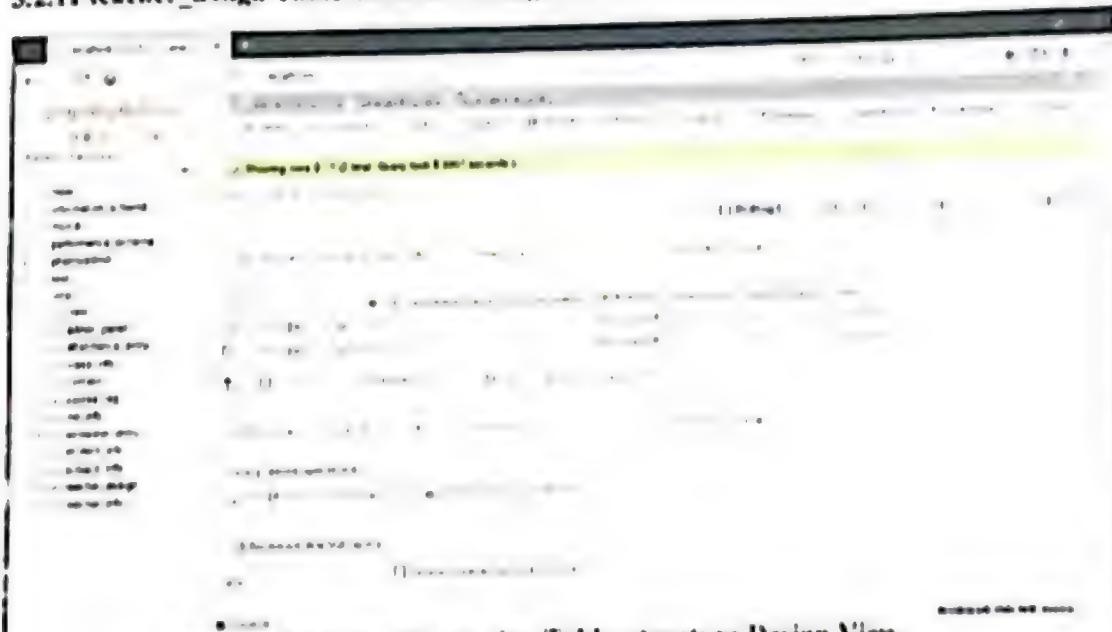


Figure: 3.2.11 teacher_assign Table structure Design View

3.2.12 teacher_info Table structure Design View

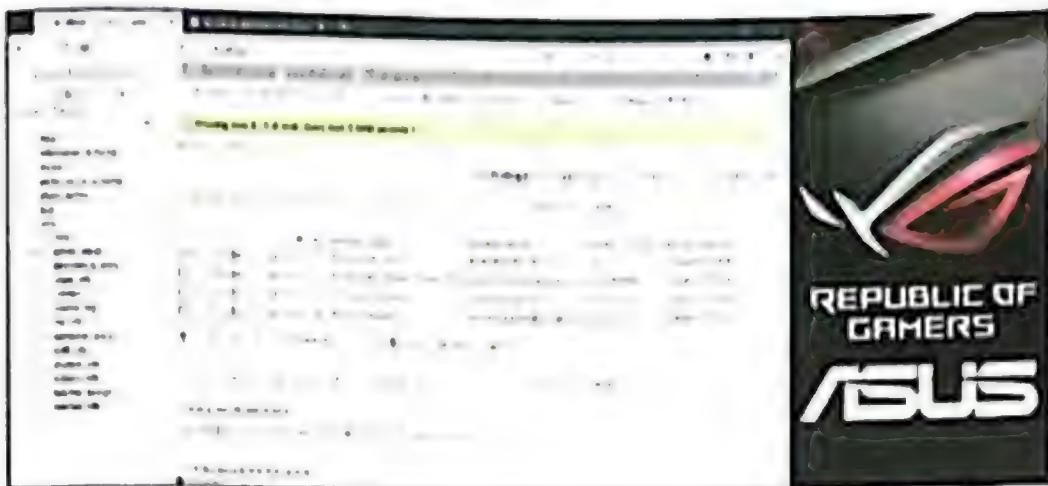


Figure: 3.2.12 teacher_info Table Design View

CHAPTER 4

4.1 DEPLOYING THE TOOLS AND SOFTWARE

4.1.1 INSTALLATION OF WAMP SERVER

WAMP is an acronym for Windows (O.S.), Apache (an HTTP Server), MySQL (a relational database) and PHP (a server-side programming platform). These are the industrial-strength, open-source software that collectively can be used to develop, deploy and run web applications. Depending on the operating platform, we have:

- **WAMP**: Windows-Apache-MySQL-PHP
- **LAMP**: Linux-Apache-MySQL-PHP
- **MAMP**: Mac-Apache-MySQL-PHP

We can choose to install the components individually or use a bundled software package. For example,

- Zend Server (@ <http://files.zend.com/help/Zend-Server-Community-Edition/zend-server-community-edition.htm>) (for Windows, Linux and Mac OS)
- WAMP Server (@ <http://www.wampserver.com/en/>) (Windows OS only)
- Easy PHP (@ <http://www.easypHP.org/>)
- Glossword WAMP (@ <http://glossword.biz/glosswordwamp>) (Windows only)

4.1.2 Download of WAMP Server

Download: Go to WAMP Server mother site at <http://www.wampserver.com> > Select "DOWNLOADS" -> Choose the appropriate package for your platform (e.g. WAMP Server 64 BITS (x64) 3.17) and download the installation files according to the instructions.

4.1.3 INSTALL THE SOFTWARE

Once you have downloaded and uncompressed your WAMP executable files you will need to go ahead and launch it to start the installation process. See figure 4.1.3.1

[Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]

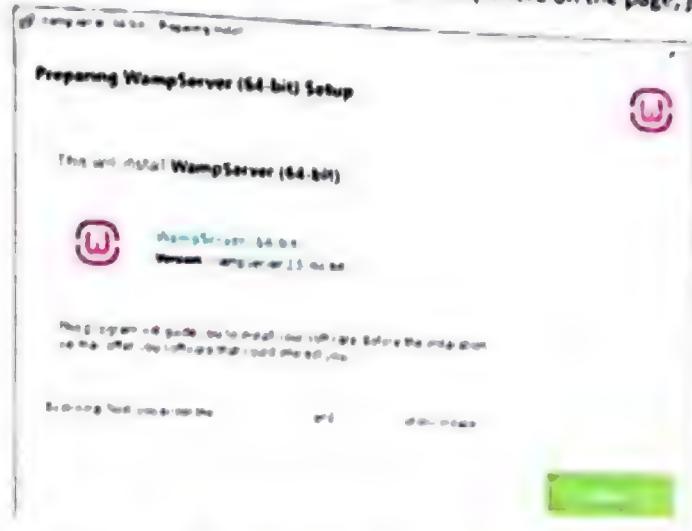


Figure 4.1.3.1

When you click 'Next', you will be asked to accept the license agreement. Since, it is a GPL (General Public License) you are free to do just about anything with it. So, you can go ahead and accept. The next step requires you to select the folder where you would like to install your WAMP server. The default will be c:\wamp. However, you can change this to install the server into any directory or partition you choose. See figure 4.1.3.2

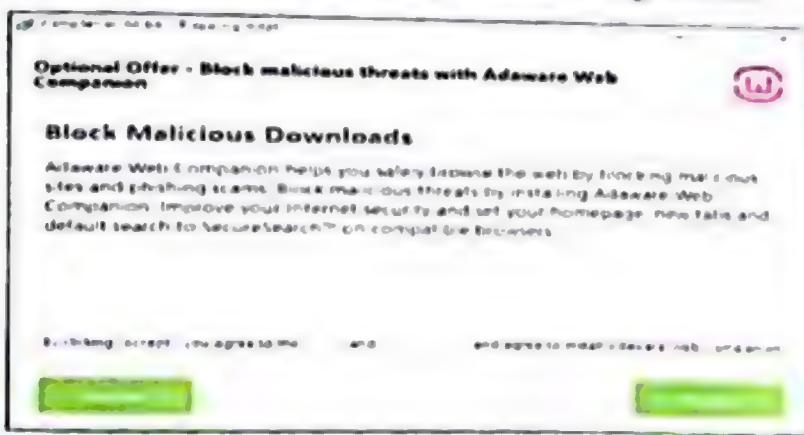


Figure 4.1.3.2

After you choose your directory you will have the option to setup icons. Once you decided on this click 'NEXT' and then confirm the installation settings again by clicking 'INSTALL'. Once the installation runs its course, you will be asked to choose your default browser. Internet Explorer is the default choice but you can navigate your way to any other browser of your choosing.

N.B. IF YOUR WINDOWS FIREWALL POPS UP AT THIS POINT MAKE SURE TO GRANT APACHE ACCESS.

The next decision you will have to make is to set the PHP mail parameters. Many people leave this set to the defaults when setting up a testing server on their local computer. If you wish to configure it to connect to your SMTP server you may do so here but, unless you plan on testing email capabilities the default entries can be left and all you need to do is click 'NEXT'. After completing all, you will get. Congratulations! WAMP is now installed on your local computer.

4.1.4 Testing the installation

Now that everything has been installed let's test everything out. Using one of the icons you created or, "START->All Programs->WampServer->start WampServer. Once you opened, it will appear in the lower right hand corner of your computer screen. The 'W' icon box will show colour 'Red', then turned colour 'Orange' after a few moments and finally appears as 'Green' which indicates, WAMP Server is now activated and prepared for the actions. See Figure 4.1.4.1



Figure 4.1.4.1

4.2 DEPLOYING THE SOFTWARE

4.2.1 Loading the Project

After activating the WAMP Server we should open a browser like-Mozilla Firefox. In the address bar, we have to type '<http://localhost/phpmyadmin>'. It will connect us to the MySQL Database Server. There we have to create a database named 'ums'. In this database we have to create the desired tables accordingly (Figures are given in Chapter-3).

4.2.2 Loading of Coding Files

All the coded files are kept in a folder named 'ums'. The folder should be kept in the desired location of the local server we are using. Since we are using WAMP Server, our project location is C:\wamp\www\ums. We can see all the required PHP, CSS or related image files here and can moderate or change accordingly.

If XAMPP is used, then the project location will be C:\xampp\htdocs\ums. See

Figure 4.2.2.1



4.2.2.1 Various forms in UMS

To insert or update data in respected tables of 'UMS', we have to open the project. To open the project, we have to type in the address bar of a browser: <http://localhost/ums>. On pressing enter it will directly connect to our project website where we should to the Admin Panel



Figure 4.2.2.2 Website View and Login

On click Admin Login, it will directly take you to the login page as shown in Figure 4.2.2.3



Figure: 4.2.2.3 'Login Page' of University Management System.

After fill up the required information and logged in, we will enter to the admin panel of the system. From there we can go to any desired table forms, reports, galleries or can simply log out. See figure 4.2.2.4



Figure: 4.2.2.4 'Home Menu' of University Management System.

The Master setup consist of Semester entry, Teacher Assign & Course Registration and the rest are in the Admin Part of the Admin Panel. For detailed Information See topic 4.3 on the following next page

4.3 Images Of Tables In Admin Panel



The screenshot shows a web-based application for university management. The title bar at the top reads 'UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. On the left, there is a dark sidebar with a red circular icon containing the letters 'INS' and a small green bar. The main content area is mostly empty, featuring a large green rectangular placeholder. At the bottom, there is a horizontal bar with three small colored buttons (green, blue, red) and a row of three larger colored buttons (green, blue, red) below it.

Figure 4.3.1

Figure: 4.3.1 'ins_info' form of University Management System



The screenshot shows a web-based application for university management. The title bar at the top reads 'UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. On the left, there is a dark sidebar with a red circular icon containing the letters 'SEM' and a small green bar. The main content area is mostly empty, featuring a large green rectangular placeholder. At the bottom, there is a horizontal bar with three small colored buttons (green, blue, red) and a row of three larger colored buttons (green, blue, red) below it.

Figure 4.3.2

Figure: 4.3.2 'semester_entry' form of University Management System

UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

class_info

class_info

class_info

class_info

class_info

class_info

Figure 4.3.3

Figure: 4.3.3 'class_info' form of University Management System

UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

subject_info

subject_info

subject_info

subject_info

Figure: 4.3.4 'subject_info' form of University Management System

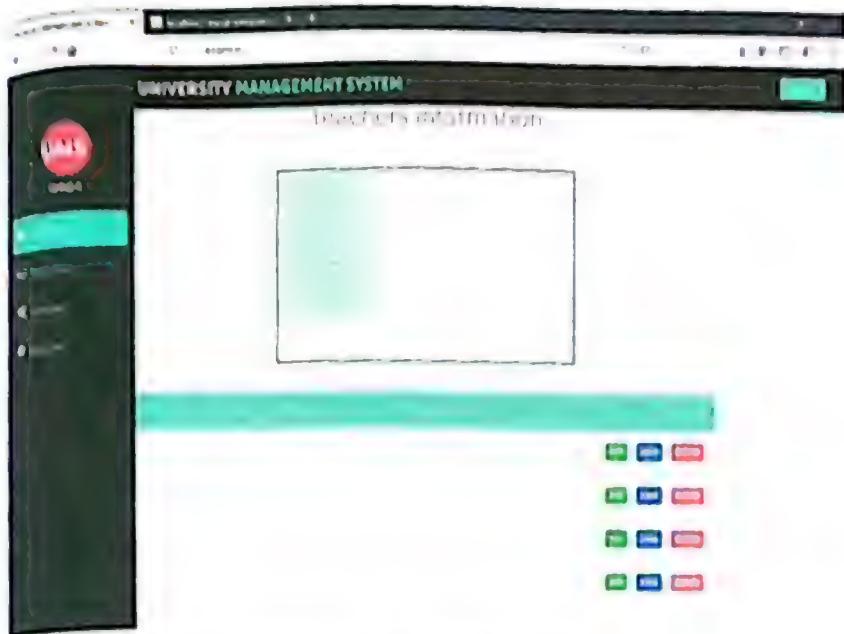


Figure: 4.3.5 'teacher_info' form of University Management System

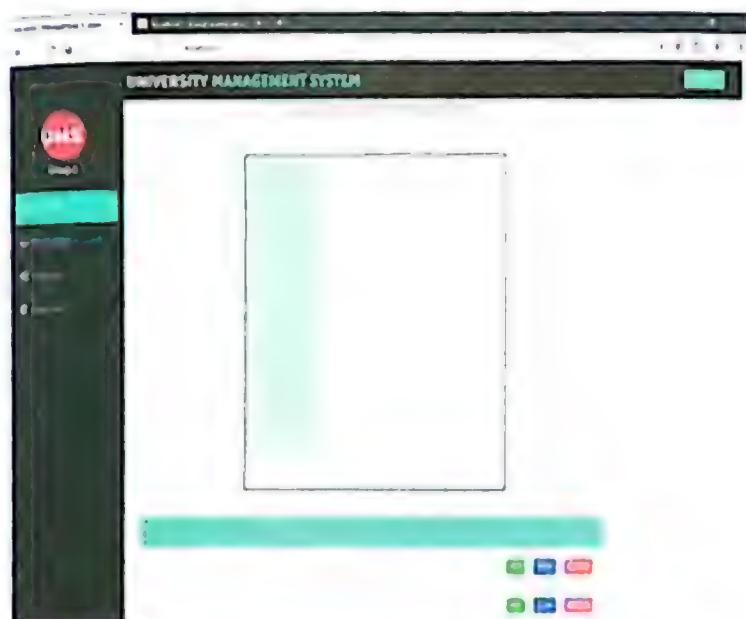


Figure: 4.3.6 'student_info' form of University Management System



Figure: 4.3.7 'staff_info' form of University Management System

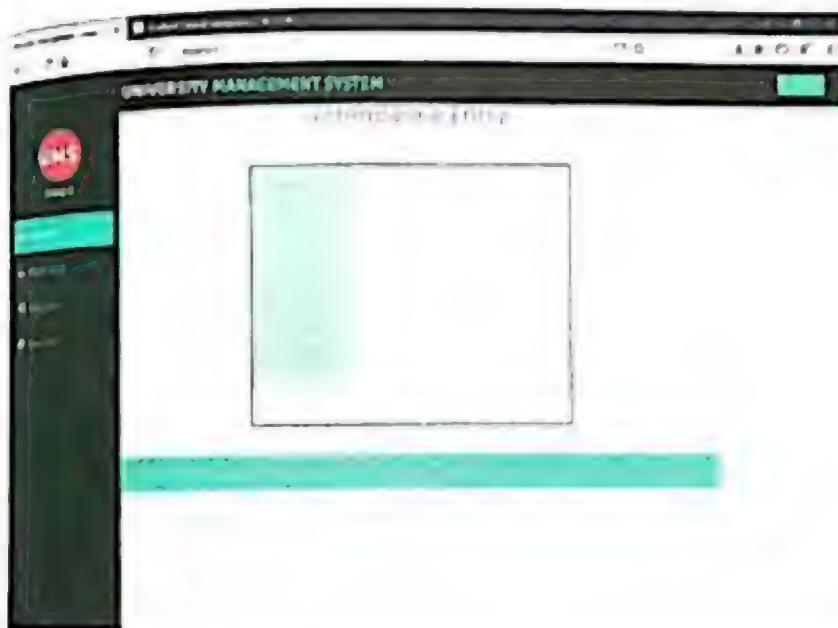


Figure: 4.3.8 'attendance_entry' form of University Management System

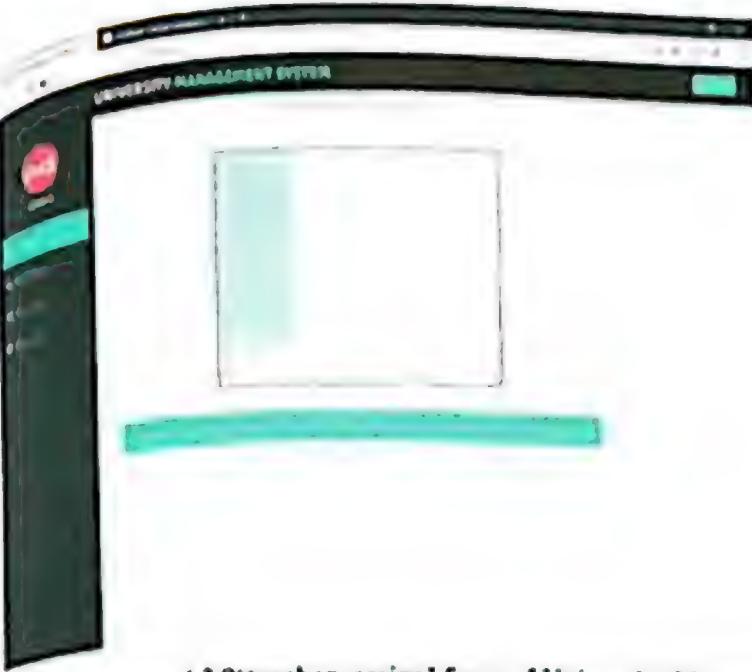


Figure: 4.3.9 'teacher_assign' form of University Management System

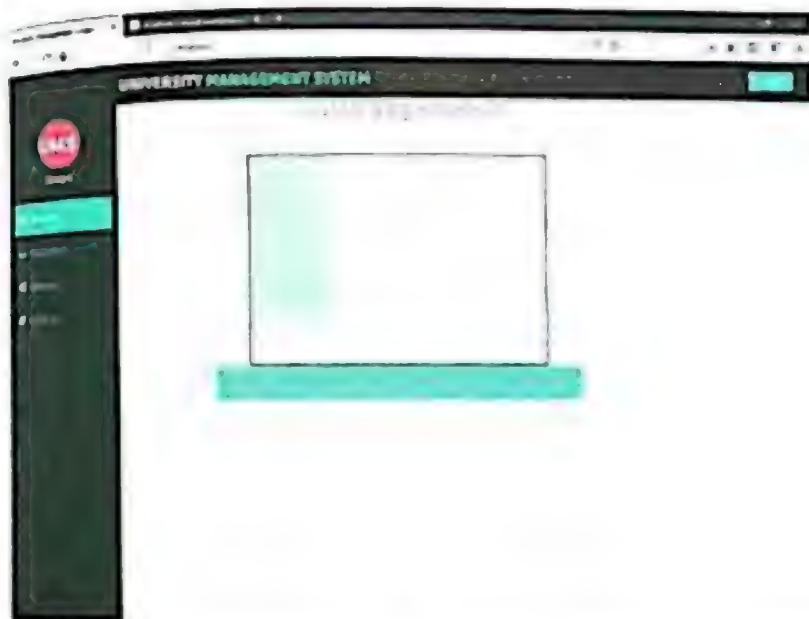


Figure: 4.3.10 'course_reg' form of University Management System

UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

attendance_report

Attendance

Attendance Report

SEARCH

Figure: 4.3.11 'attendance_report' form of University Management System

UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

teacher_report

Teacher

Teacher Report

SEARCH

Figure: 4.3.12 'teacher_report' form of University Management System

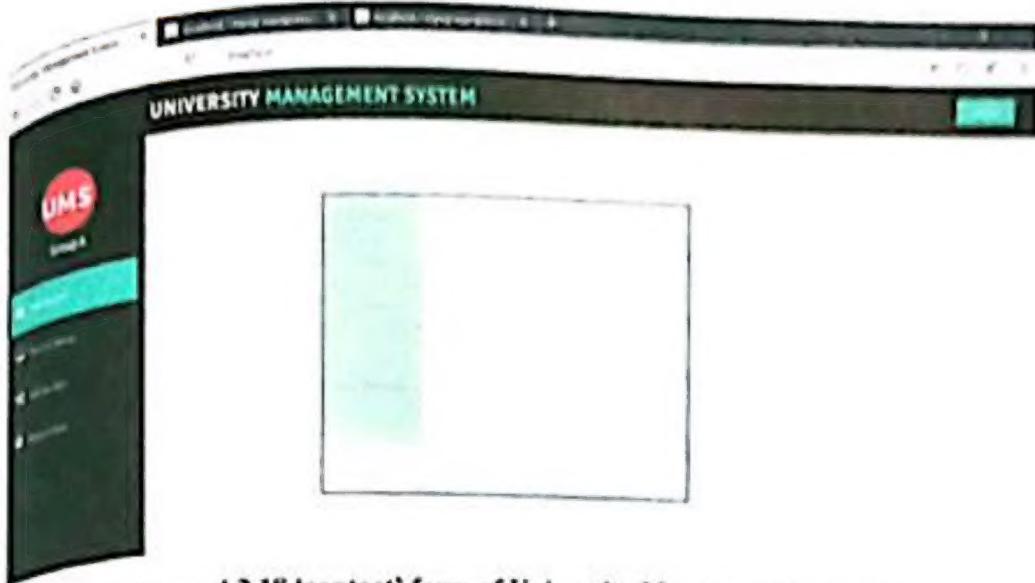


Figure: 4.2.18 'contact' form of University Management System

CONCLUSIONS

- University Management System (UMS) enables us to develop educational institution's automation and improve its effectiveness and quality of work.
- It also serves information to the required person more easily and quickly.
- UMS has reduced time and extra manpower of the university.
- It ensures complete security and authenticity of the university.
- UMS not only provides an opportunity to enhance the university management capabilities but also increases the profitability of the institution.

END



